

RICHMOND WANTS NEXT CONVENTION

Invitation to Deeper
Waterways Association
Presented.

FIRST BUSINESS IS TRANSACTED

Virginians Named on Important
Committees—Century-Old
Movement for Inland Water
Course Gets Strong Impe-
tus—Congressman Small
Outlines South's Claims.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Providence, R. I., August 31.—Considerably larger in the way of attendance than the one held at Norfolk a year ago, the third annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association opened here to-day. About the first thing to happen after the delegates got together was the unofficial presentation of a cordial invitation to hold the 1911 convention in Richmond. The delegates from that vicinity are putting forth energetic efforts to have the invitation accepted, urging that Richmond is becoming a great convention city, no less than thirty-odd meetings being scheduled there for the current year.

Following the welcome addresses and responses, letters were read from President Taft, ex-Governor Swanson and Richmond Pearson Hobson.

After the addresses came the first actual business of the convention, which included the naming of the various committees. Harvey M. Dickinson, of Virginia, was named for the credentials committee, and W. T. Dabney, of the same State, was named by President J. Hampton Moore for the committee which is to consider the time and place for the next meeting.

Among the Virginians already here for the convention are: John A. Beach, Norfolk; O. D. Bachelor, Newport News; G. B. Bledsoe, Norfolk; W. P. Butler, N. C. Carrington, M. A. Chambers, J. C. Corley, W. T. Dabney, R. A. Dunlop and John B. Freeman, of Richmond.

Gets Strong Impetus.
With words of encouragement and reports of progress from many quarters of national importance, the century-old movement for an inland water course along the Atlantic received a strong impetus at the initial session of the association's third annual convention in this city to-day.

Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith, of the Bureau of Corporations, Washington, urged the delegates to give consideration to the docks and water terminals facilities. Commander Alfred Brooks Fry, chief engineer, of the United States Treasury Service, President Lloyd D. Chamberlain, of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, and other advocates of water transportation discussed different phases of the subject. The speakers at the day session also included Congressman W. S. Greene, of Massachusetts; Congressman John H. Small, of North Carolina, and J. Hampton Moore, president of the association, and State Railroad Commissioner Joseph F. Gray, of Georgia. A paper by Calvin Tompkins, Commissioner of Docks, New York City, was read by Congressman Joseph A. Goulden, of New York. Illness prevented Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Alabama, who was to have been one of the speakers, from attending.

After Governor Pothier had welcomed the delegates on behalf of the State, Congressman William S. Greene, of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, gave a brief address.

Appreciation of South.
Congressman John H. Small, of North Carolina, then voiced the appreciation of the delegates of the South for the cordial welcome which had been extended to them.

"While I am a loyal son of the South," he said, "as my colleagues and I from that section have received the same welcome and will, I am sure, deserve the same consideration as the men of New England or Pennsylvania, because we are all citizens of the same great republic, protected by the same laws and loyal to the same flag."

Congressman Small dwelt on the great products and natural resources of the South, and added:

"Far removed as we are from you, we need to shorten the lines of communication and cheapen the cost of movement in our interchange of products. We require your machinery and your finer manufactured goods. The railroads have served and still subserve a most important part in transportation, but there are limitations which they have reached. We must construct canals across the six links which separate these inland sounds and bays along the Atlantic seaboard, and make the interoceanic waterway a reality. Then, not only shall our ports, but our more than 4,000 miles of navigable rivers in the South afford to the States that are in accordance with our ports, and our thousands of miles of rivers and the commercial millennium of prosperity and peace will have arrived."

GENERAL BARRY IN COMMAND

Takes Full Charge of Military Academy

West Point, N. Y., August 31.—Major-General Thomas H. Barry took full command of the United States Military Academy to-day. There was a meeting and reorganization of the academy board, and as soon as General Barry was inducted into the superintendent's chair there was a salute of thirteen guns.

Extraordinary honor was paid Colonel Hugh L. Scott, the retiring superintendent, upon his departure from West Point on an afternoon boat. The corps of cadets and all of the officers on duty at the post escorted the colonel to the landing, and in accordance with the wishes of General Barry, and was the very first order he issued upon assuming command.

Colonel Scott has been ordered to Washington.

OVATION FOR CURTISS

Makes New Record for Over-Water
Flights, Covering Sixty Miles,
Cleveland, O., August 31.—Glenn H. Curtiss, of Hammondsport, N. Y., to-day established a new record for over-water flights by traveling over Lake Erie from Euclid beach, nine miles east of this city, to Cedar Point, O., approximately sixty miles distant. The announced time consumed in the passage was one hour and eighteen minutes. The aviator, over the distance of the time was one hour and nineteen minutes. His average time was forty-five miles an hour, although one stretch of twenty miles was covered at a rate of a mile a minute.

Curtiss made the eight-cylinder fifty-horse power biplane of his own construction, in which he made the recent flight down the Hudson River from Albany to New York. At 1:06 P. M., with the cheers of 40,000 people who had gathered at the starting point, Curtiss took to the air, and after a flight of this kind, after reaching a height of 200 feet, the machine turned to the west. At 1:13 P. M., it had passed Cleveland harbor, where thousands had grouped themselves along the lake front, and on tops of buildings, and three minutes later had faded into the mist beyond Lake Erie, the western extremity of the city's eighteen-mile water front. At 1:48 it passed Loraine, at 1:58 crossed directly over Vermillion and at 2:15 was sighted at Cedar Point.

Five minutes later it glided on to beach in front of the Breakers Hotel.

A great crowd, gathered on the beach, rushed down on the aviator, lifted him from the machine and carried him on its shoulders to his hotel.

Taft Fond of Beverly

Declares It Will Be "Summer Capital"

Beverly, Mass., August 31.—In laying the cornerstone of the new U. S. C. A. building in this city to-day, President Taft officially announced that Beverly would continue to be the "summer capital" of the country "at any rate for two years more."

Mr. Taft had intimated earlier in the season that he found Beverly much to his liking, but his official public announcement to-day called out great cheers from the throng. When the President took up the silver trowel, Woodbury, the presiding officer at the ceremonies, referred to the President as "Beverly's most distinguished summer visitor."

The President worked hard at the cornerstone. The big block of granite measured three by four feet, and no mortar had been spread. When the President took up the silver trowel, he worked in silence for nearly five minutes, and then, with a somewhat tired look, he looked up and laughingly inquired:

"Where's the mason? Where's my boy?"

Every one laughed, and the mason stepped forward. He gave some directions, but did not offer to relieve the Chief Magistrate of the trowel, and Mr. Taft, after a moment's hesitation, had applied the last cement, the mason smoothed off the edges and the stone was lowered to its place. In his speech, Mr. Taft said:

"It is a great pleasure for me to take part in the ceremony of dedicating a building that I believe sincerely will contribute greatly to the comfort, the welfare and the building up of good character in the young men of Beverly."

The Young Men's Christian Association serves a great many purposes, but the one that impresses me as the most useful is the furnishing of a place for the young men of Beverly when the devil is very near and will get them if he can."

MACVEAGH INTERPRETS LAW

Explains Measure Regarding Formation of Emergency Currency Association

Washington, D. C., August 31.—Secretary MacVeagh has made his decisions on several questions which the House committee on the currency bill has referred to him. The interpretation of the law permitting the organization of emergency currency associations. In a letter which the Secretary has written to the House committee, he has explained the meaning of the law, and has stated that he is in favor of such a measure, as will clear the way for cities to form the emergency currency associations which have been authorized by the act of 1908, and which are being strongly recommended to the banks by the Treasury Department now.

While the members of the Middle West have maintained all along that they could see nothing on the financial horizon to suggest an emergency issue of currency, and that the bill of various parts of the plan, their principal query has been for an interpretation of what will be regarded as a commendable measure. Secretary MacVeagh has now made his decision, and the Treasury already has given one evidence of its confidence in its quality by recommending redemption fund from 10 per cent to 5.

Many banks in the Middle West have been making the same question which have been asked by the Chicago banks. Now that they are disposed of, it is expected that the organization of emergency currency associations all through the West will be carried forward at once.

ANNOUNCES HIS MARRIAGE

Millionaire Helme Weds Former Actress in Brooklyn Apartment

New York, August 31.—At a dinner given to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria, Fritz Augustus Helme, the millionaire copper man, announced his marriage to-day to Mrs. Bernice Henderson, an actress. Their engagement was recently published.

F. Augustus Helme, the millionaire copper man, and his actress fiancée, Mrs. Henderson, were accompanied by several friends, spent an hour in the apartment of a Brooklyn minister. The presumption was that they were married, although none of the party would admit it. Leaving the house, all whisked away to Manhattan in an automobile.

On their wedding trip, it had previously been announced, the bride will go to Montana, and return East, and start on an European tour.

QUICK TRIP POSSIBLE

Train Through Tube Under East River

New York, August 31.—A three-mile-long journey from New York to Long Island City became a reality yesterday with the running of the first official train from the new Pennsylvania terminal at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street through the tunnel under the East River into the Long Island Station. Railroad officers and their guests made up the party on the train. Regular service will be established September 8.

EXPECTED SOON TO SHOW HIS HAND

Roosevelt Will Probably
Indorse Taft Admin-
istration.

PRESIDENT IS CALMLY WAITING

Colonel's Views of New Tariff
Agree With Those of the Pres-
ident Chief Executive—Any
Reflection in Platform
Would Be Certain to
Cause Bitterness.

Washington, August 31.—Ex-President Roosevelt will take practically the same position as to the tariff that has been taken by President Taft. He will say that the existing law is the best tariff law ever passed by Congress, but that there should be a careful revision, schedule by schedule, at such time as is deemed best by the Republican leaders. This, at least, is what the ex-President has told intimate friends that he will do, and the only fear they have is that his Western trip may change his mind, owing to the hostility existing in some sections there against the bill.

The understanding to-day as to the attitude of the ex-President on the tariff comes direct from a Republican Representative who talked with him. This Representative is of the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt will first make his views known through the platform that will be adopted at the New York Republican State convention the last of next month, although he may do so beforehand. The platform to be adopted by that convention will be of his making, or at least will have his approval. This platform will be watched with immense interest by the country generally for its utterances as to the tariff administration.

Responsible for Platform.
Mr. Roosevelt, in full control of the convention, will be responsible for the making of the platform and for its phraseology. Consequently the portions of the platform dealing with the tariff will be regarded by the Taft administration with the greatest interest, and will be regarded by the Taft administration with the greatest interest, and will be regarded by the Taft administration with the greatest interest.

This is more so because political comment every day emphasizes the curious fact that Colonel Roosevelt has not uttered one complimentary word of the Taft administration or commended any of its work. On the other hand, President Taft has repeatedly referred to the ex-President in terms of praise in his letters and speeches.

The information from Beverly, from a high source, too, is that President Taft is waiting patiently to see what the ex-President will say as to the present administration. While Mr. Taft has shown gratitude to Colonel Roosevelt as his political maker, and wants to get along peacefully with him and hold a warm spot for him always, he is beginning to feel the slight in the hands of the ex-President. He cannot see how any man of the same political faith, much less a man supposed to entertain most kindly personal and political feelings toward him, could do so.

Keenly Feels the Slight.
Mr. Taft's big-hearted nature, it is said, makes him feel poignantly this neglect of his old friend of other days. One effect is to make him sick of politics generally, and to cause him to wish that he had never entered the game.

According to the view of those on the inside, however, Colonel Roosevelt will be compelled to show his hand as to the Taft administration by the last of September in the adoption of the platform to be framed in the State convention. To omit a word of praise of the President and his administration in that platform would mean, unquestionably, bitterness between the President and ex-President, and possibly a warfare that will change the political map of the country in the next few years.

It is generally believed that Mr. Roosevelt will not seek to overlook what is due the national administration when he shapes up the work at the Albany convention.

Taft Hopes to Win West

Disregards Advice Not to Invite Comparison with Roosevelt

Beverly, Mass., August 31.—The Federal vacationists here are now looking forward to President Taft's departure for the West at the end of the week.

The President goes into the West after some hesitation to launch his new conservation idea. He and his friends are very hopeful of results from the trip. Some advised him against going because it would subject him to comparison with Colonel Roosevelt. In visiting St. Paul he penetrates to the heart of the insurgent country and presumably has secured an audience at the Conservation Congress that will be distinctly Rooseveltian.

With the political developments of recent days Beverly is viewing the President's prospective journey as the most important trip he has taken since he became President. Obviously, he has the first right to discuss the conservation issue. He has given unusual care to the preparation of his address. It will probably cover some phases of the topics that Colonel Roosevelt is discussing on his Western tour.

The President has told visitors that he has tried to eliminate politics from his address, although he is aware that the conditions under which he speaks will give it some political color. The address is expected to start the West to talking and to make the administration a rival topic of conversation just at a time when the ex-President is on the way home from his excursion into many States.

President Taft plans no stops by the way.

(Continued on Second Page.)

ASKE TO EXPEL JOSEPH H. CHOATE

Serious Charges Preferred Before Ameri-
can Bar Association

FORMER CLIENT OVERHEARD OFFER

James R. Watts Declares Wife's
Money Was Withheld—Ac-
cuses Distinguished Lawyer
and Diplomat of Violat-
ing Ethics of Profession.
Members Surprised.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 31.—Lawyers in attendance on the meeting of the American Bar Association here were astonished at the publication in an afternoon paper of the report that sensational charges had been preferred in the association against Joseph H. Choate, of New York, former ambassador to Great Britain.

All agree that the charges have been made at least once before in meetings of the association, but most of the delegates were in ignorance of their presentation at to-day's session.

George W. Chambliss, of Tennessee, on the floor of the convention, to-day announced that he had a "petition" to offer. President Libby replied that the petition would be received. This "petition," which was not read in the convention, contained the charges against Mr. Choate, prepared by James R. Watts, of New York.

There can be no action on the charges within a year, even should they be taken up by the grievance committee, which in its present status is hardly probable.

Charges Against Mr. Choate.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 31.—Chattanooga Joseph H. Choate, of New York, former ambassador from the United States to Great Britain, has been guilty of the violation of the constitution of the American Bar Association in a failure to uphold the honor of the profession of law and petition that he be expelled from the bar association were presented to American Bar Association to-day and referred to the committee on grievances.

These charges were filed by James R. Watts, of New York, through his attorney, George W. Chambliss, of this city, a member of the bar association. The charges allege that Mr. Choate "has violated the confidence of his clients, James R. Watts and wife; that he has violated the canons and ethics of the American Bar Association; has been guilty of divers acts, many of which, in violation of good morals, fair dealing, and has brought dishonor and disgrace upon the American Bar Association of the United States of America."

The first charge has to do with certain litigation entrusted to Mr. Choate and his associates in the firm of Everts, Choate & Beaman, of New York City, and in an associate partnership with Treadwell Cleveland.

Sold Out, Says Watts.
In 1887 Watts engaged the firm of Everts, Choate & Beaman to bring suit against Walter Weston and Alfred Weston for \$350,000 damages. This suit was filed.

The petition alleges that not long after the filing of the suit, Mr. Choate and his associates, by accident, a conversation between Mr. Choate and an attorney, in which this attorney, representing Weston brothers, offered to Treadwell Cleveland, Choate's trial attorney, the sum of \$50,000 to compromise the suit.

Mr. Watts now says in his petition to the bar association that he believes his law suit was "sold out or thrown away." Only nominal damages were granted, the sum, in fact, being 6 cents.

Other Funds Withheld.
Other charges taken against the alleged wrongful appropriation of \$750 collected by the firm of Everts, Choate & Beaman for Mrs. James R. Watts, and the alleged wrongful retention of notes for \$3,000 against solvent parties placed in the hands of Mr. Choate's law firm for collection in 1907, and the failure of Mr. Choate's firm to bring suit for \$25,000 alleged to have been wrongfully in the possession of Walter Weston in 1885.

Mr. Choate is also taxed with the alleged failure of his firm to account for about \$1,000, collected by a virtue of collecting certain claims, amounting to about \$2,000, in which Mr. Watts claims to have lost a part of his money because of the alleged negligence of the firm of which Choate was the head.

QUICK RELIEF OFFERED

Forest Service Employees Subsidized

Funds for Stricken Fire-Fighters
Washington, D. C., August 31.—Brave fire-fighters who risked death and sustained injuries in protecting life and property in the tricken Northwest, and whose small wages were stopped by the government when they became incapacitated in line of duty, will receive the sympathy of employees in the forest service here.

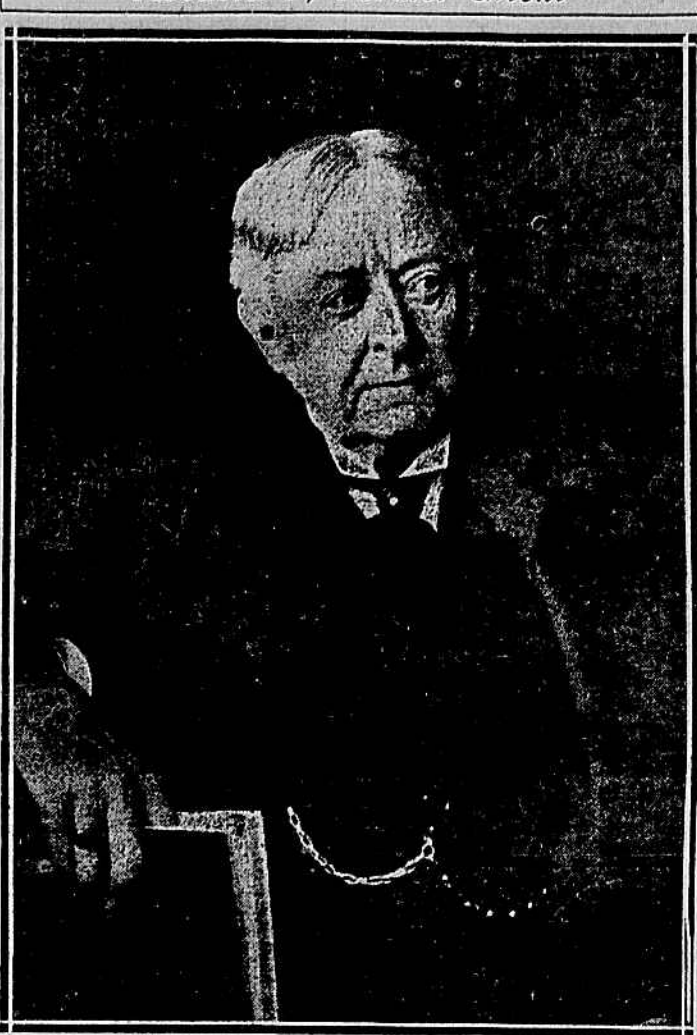
When it became known that inter-pretation of the law prevented the continuance of the salaries of the disabled men, and that they had no money to pay their hospital expenses, the forest service officials from director to messengers, almost to a man, put their hands deep in their pockets to provide a fund to give temporary relief at least.

A telegram has been forwarded to District Forester Greely at Missoula, Mont., asking if \$150 could be advantageously used in the relief of the temporary employees.

"Can use \$150 to excellent advantage in the relief of the injured men and their families," replied Mr. Greely, "and that they had no money to pay their hospital expenses, the forest service officials from director to messengers, almost to a man, put their hands deep in their pockets to provide a fund to give temporary relief at least."

Convention Meets To-Day.
Atlanta, Ga., August 31.—The State Democratic convention meets here to-morrow to adopt a platform and to nominate Hoke Smith for Governor and the other State candidates chosen at last week's primaries. About 2,000 delegates will attend.

Accused by Former Client



JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
Former Ambassador to Great Britain.

MAY NOT SURVIVE TO TELL HIS STORY

Sibley Believes He Is "Near
Borderland of Another
Country."

WANTS TRUTH TO BE KNOWN Malicious False- hoods."

Refers to "Slanderous Tales and
Malicious False-
hoods."

Franklin, Pa., August 31.—Expressing the belief that he is "near the borderland of another country," and the fear that he may not even survive to tell his story in court, Joseph C. Sibley, who last week resigned as Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-eighth District, and was the next day arrested on a charge of conspiracy to bribe, corrupt and defraud the voters of Warren county, to-night issued a statement relative to his candidacy and his \$42,500 election expense account. He says that if he should not be able to testify in court he wants his friends to know the truth.

Mr. Sibley says he left the disbursement of money to his private secretary, owing to ill health, and not until the day of filing his account was he aware that he had spent more than \$20,000. But it will be shown, Mr. Sibley declares, that every cent was spent in conformity with the law.

He refers to "slanderous tales and malicious falsehoods" told about him during his campaign, and says those who circulated them knew he was physically unable to go before the people personally and deny them. Mr. Sibley says that he has never been miserably in the use of money in campaigns, for he has always deemed it legitimate to make expenditures to attract attention and enkindle interest.

"But from the day of my entering the political arena to the present moment," he said, "certainly to the best of my knowledge and belief there has never been purchased nor given to any human being, by my knowledge or consent, one drink of liquor or a dollar of money."

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POLITICAL CREED OF ROOSEVELT IS MADE KNOWN

Former President Aligns
Himself Definitely
With Progressives.

HE DECLARES FOR NEW NATIONALISM

Favors Wide Increase in Power
of the Government, So That It
Might Assume Greater Cc-
tivity in Control of Cor-
porations—Defines
Issue of Day.

Oswatimie, Kan., August 31.—By clear and emphatic fashion Theodore Roosevelt announced his political creed here to-day. It was a creed of progressive Republicanism. It aligned him with the progressive movement within the party as a whole. It placed him on record as an advocate of some policies which find favor with the insurgents, and an opponent of every "special interest" which he believes exercises a sinister influence upon the affairs of the people.

Colonel Roosevelt declared himself in favor of a wide increase in the power of the national government, so that it might assume greater activity in control of corporations and in working out the policies which he believes should be adopted. He declared for the "new nationalism," as he termed such an increase in governmental power.

Colonel Roosevelt characterized the issue of the day as "the struggle of free men to gain and hold the right of self-government, as against the special interests who twist the methods of free government into machinery for defeating the popular will."

The issue is joined, and we must fight or fail," said he.

While Colonel Roosevelt's speech is regarded by many of those who heard it as carrying him further than before with the progressive movement, the colonel coupled with his declaration a warning against the extremists, including an extemporaneous remark on the subject into his prepared speech.

"I do not want our people to follow men whose intentions are excellent, but whose eyes are a little too wide to make it safe to trust them," he said.

Another sentence which Colonel Roosevelt put into his speech extemporaneously brought forth applause from the crowd. He said:

"No man should make a promise before election, that he does not intend to keep after election, and if he does not keep it hunt him out."

Park Dedicated.
The speech was delivered in a grove on the battlefield where John Brown fought, which was dedicated as a State Park to-day.

The crowd was so great that only a small part of the people could hear what was being said, but they all cheered. The cheering was so enthusiastic that Colonel Roosevelt was interrupted constantly, and had to hold up his hand in protest time after time.

Even the demonstration that greeted Colonel Roosevelt at Denver and Cheyenne were eclipsed by that of to-day. The countryside was stripped of its inhabitants, miles around, and special trains brought large crowds. One such train came all the way from Coffeyville, more than 200 miles away.

"This is the biggest day that Kansas ever knew," said Governor Stubbs. It was the greatest speech Colonel Roosevelt ever made in his life," he added.

Pinchot Enthusiastic

Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester, spoke after Colonel Roosevelt had finished.

"This is one of the biggest moments in the history of the United States," he said.

"Must drive the special interests out of politics," said James R. Gifford, ex-Secretary of the Interior, who made a speech after Mr. Pinchot.

In one of the most important speeches since he left New York on his Western trip, Colonel Roosevelt to-day struck out straight from the shoulder at the special interests and urged the enactment of some radical legislation looking to their control.

Government supervision, he said, should be exercised not only over public utilities corporations, but all corporations doing an interstate business, especially such combinations which control the necessities of life, such as meat, oil, coal, etc.

He characterized the amendment to the Hepburn act, passed by the last session of Congress, as "a long step in advance," and expressed the belief that directors of corporations should be held directly responsible when any corporation breaks the law.

In speaking of the tariff the colonel expressed confidence in an expert tariff commission, who would investigate the rates and then recommend changes from time to time.

The elimination of all corporations and special interests from politics, however, occupied most of the colonel's time. In this connection he urged the complete publicity of all corporate officers and stated that every national officer, elected or appointed, should be forbidden to perform any service or receive any compensation, directly or indirectly, from interstate corporations, and added that a similar provision would not fail to be useful within the States.

Removal of Officials.
He also expressed the belief that the prompt removal of unfaithful or incompetent public servants should be made easy and sure. A direct primaries law and a graduated inheritance and income tax were other measures that the ex-President expressed his belief in.

In beginning, the ex-President said: "There have been two great crises in our country's history—first, when it was formed, and then again when it